

STRONG DEFENSE IS WILSON'S AIM

President Enters Upon Program of Increased Military Development.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

Executive Assures Secretaries of War and Navy of Deep Interest in Plans.

President Wilson is giving evidence of having been won over to the side of those who are contending for a substantial strengthening of the national defenses. This statement was issued at the White House yesterday.

"The President has been considering every phase of the matter of national defense, and intends immediately on his return to Washington to confer with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, his purpose being to procure information on which he can formulate a sane, reasonable and practical program of national defense. This statement was issued after the President had written letters to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, assuring them of his deep interest in the plans which they are undertaking for the improvement of the national defenses and pointing out the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the military arms of the government."

Marked Change in Attitude.

The issuing of the White House statement is the first tangible evidence that has appeared that the campaign started by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, and now country-wide in its scope has brought the President to the point of entering upon a program of increased military development. The change in the President's attitude has been very marked. At the last session of Congress he called to his hand or said a word in behalf of the program for the enlargement of the United States army which Secretary Garrison proposed.

Many officials in Washington who have been dubious as to whether the President will be brought to support the radical reorganization plan which Secretary Garrison has been working out for the land forces, decided definitely upon his plans, but it was learned today that at present there is no definite available plan for the contemplated increase of 700,000 or 800,000 men. The present land forces of the United States, including militia, total only 200,000. It is the understanding here that Secretary Garrison's forthcoming recommendations will be the most complete of his efforts to increase the size of the army.

In general, the plan under consideration contemplates the building of the modern army, the filling up of the coast artillery and the creation of a reserve.

While Secretary Garrison is busy with the military situation said yesterday that the United States next year ought to spend half a billion dollars to put the army on a footing that would adequately prepare this country for defense.

President Wilson's action in calling for reports from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy on national preparedness was commended by the Navy League last night in a statement issued by Ralph Beveler, the director in charge of the league work in Washington. He said in part: "The Navy League warmly commends the determination to do all that is in his power to place this country in such a state of defense that it shall be able to fulfill its mission of humanity and civilization in a world plunged in war and barbarism without fear or favor. And we are most pleased at this realization of the fact that preparedness and national defense are the most urgent and pressing needs of the state. We wish to thank the President for his high and honorable interpretation of the principles which animate the American nation and to call upon every right-minded American citizen to support him that personal and factional differences may be forgotten and that our nation may present a united front to foreign aggression from whatever source."

Hazing Inquiry Completed.

The special court of inquiry into the hazing scandal at the Annapolis Naval Academy notified the Navy Department yesterday afternoon that it had completed its work and adjourned. Capt. Robert Lee Russell, of the battleship South Carolina, former judge advocate general of the navy, was chairman of the board. The verdict is being forwarded by mail to the department.

Turks Attacked. Claim Repulse.

Constantinople (via Berlin), July 21.—The Anglo-French troops are again attacking the Turks along the southwestern part of the Gallipoli peninsula. It is officially announced, however, that all these attacks have been repulsed and that the allies suffered heavily under the rifle and machine gun fire of the Turks.

Race of Great Men Can Be Bred In 200 Years, Says Scientist

Casper L. Redfield, Urging Late Marriages, Says Eminent Men Can Be Produced Systematically—Prof. Johnson Would Encourage Early Mating of Superior Persons.

By RALPH W. BENTON.

The study between eugenics experts as to whether persons should marry early or late in life and as to whether the offspring of old parents is superior intellectually to the children of younger ones has been fanned to white heat by the utterances of Casper L. Redfield, of Chicago, who last week addressed the International Purty Conference, in session at San Francisco.

Redfield, who is the recognized leader of one faction of scientists, holds to the view that the marriage of young persons should be avoided. He maintains that rapid breeding inevitably leads to the production of inferior stock, no matter what the original stock may be. Mr. Redfield believes that eminent men are bred just like the specimens of cattle. He thinks it is possible to take very inferior human stock and develop it by careful breeding into eminent men, and that the same process can be applied to the inferior stock of the nation. He says that the production of superior stock, and when properly used, inferior stock can be transformed into superior stock in about a single century. The breeding of real eminence requires an additional century.

Mr. Redfield has constructed a chart which shows graphically the chances of an individual of becoming eminent. To understand his table it is necessary to get the significance of the term "birthrank." Mr. Redfield uses this word to express a man's inheritance when measured by the age of his father at the time the son was born. It is determined by taking the difference between the dates of the birth of father and son. After a study of the births of 1,500 children made from the genealogies of New England families of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, he has reached the conclusion that eminent men are not produced in the same way that ordinary men are produced. He finds that there is in his pedigree a shortage of young fathers and an excess of old ones, a fact which shows that they are produced by breeding which is much slower than the normal rate.

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One of the things, says Mr. Redfield, found in making up the list of eminent men is that when there are several closely related men, the one who is a study reveals either a common ancestor with a high birthrank, or a common ancestor who produced several children in his life. The latter, in his opinion, is the son or daughter of an old sire. The same, he finds, is true of horses. Referring to his chart, Mr. Redfield says that the chances of a man becoming eminent increase with the age of the father. Comparing groups of eminent children with the groups of other children, he finds that the difference in chances of becoming eminent is due to differences in the degree of the father's age. The sons of old men are mentally superior to the sons of young men.

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Newspapers Find U. S. Communication to Germany "Very Acceptable."

NO ROOM FOR PRETENSE

Answer of President Wilson Puts Issue Squarely Up to Kaiser, Editors Agree.

By JOHN C. FOSTER.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald, London, July 23.—The latest American note to Germany, relating to submarine warfare has proved very acceptable to the English press. The newspapers, in commenting upon the document, declare that it puts the issue fairly and squarely up to Germany.

"The American note is couched in plain and unmistakable language, which will be little relished by Berlin," says the Star. "Germany's frantic efforts to justify her piratical methods to the people of the world, and to establish a college of bachelors' degree for entrance, the situation is made still more serious for military students by the frequent postponement of hospital practice without pay."

"It is time to call a halt. This cannot go on without serious loss to the race. Our young men should not have their marriage postponed by external circumstances past twenty-five years. This means we must allow students to specialize earlier. If there is need of a diploma, the number of candidates, let us have competitive entrance examinations. We must have our superior men marry earlier, even should the cost to the early efficiency. The high efficiency of any profession can be more safely kept up by demanding a minimum amount of continuous work in the afternoon, evening, or seasonal classes, laboratories, or clinics."

Difficulties of Mating.

Mating is much more difficult among human beings than among the inferior animals. Prof. Johnson points out. In the inferior animals, because of the larger role of instinct and the lesser role of social regulation and judgment, nearly all the individuals mate. But in the modern man there is the contrast of an unprecedented number of unpaired individuals. This condition, says Prof. Johnson, has developed with the growth of the modern world, which is the exclusive preference for a very long period for one mate over all others. This tendency has been very much accentuated from the time of the rise of the first modern man, down to the present day.

As a means of hastening marriages, Prof. Johnson urges that eligible young men should be encouraged to marry early. He says cards, dancing, and theaters are to be discouraged among young people because of the fact that they tend to widen the circle of friends. Delay in marriage offers a serious situation, contends Prof. Johnson. To postpone marriage, he explains, seriously reduces the likelihood of marriage. Factors do not bear out the assertion of critics that late marrying women will have their children closer together and so eventually have a larger family. Prof. Johnson, he maintains, the late marriage of superior persons cuts down their contribution to the race stream, because the fertility left to the wife are reduced.

When selectivity in the matter of marriage is spoken about, persons frequently in a manner not made clear by physiology, an accumulation of energy in the germ cells with respect to the organ or function exercised. This energy, he supposed, is then supposed to be transmitted to the next generation, again by some process not made clear by physiology, and according to the statement of the practical moral for the breeder is that in breeding for performance of any sort it is wise to use the best individuals who have been developed and who hence have stored energy. Consequently it follows that the parents of great persons should be great persons themselves, and that the parents of great persons should be great persons themselves, and that the parents of great persons should be great persons themselves.

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German-American Newspapers Differ as to Effect of Note

Eastern Editors Take Sane Attitude and Feel that Break with Kaiser May Be Avoided—Westerners Generally Belligerent.

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As a means of hastening marriages, Prof. Johnson urges that eligible young men should be encouraged to marry early. He says cards, dancing, and theaters are to be discouraged among young people because of the fact that they tend to widen the circle of friends. Delay in marriage offers a serious situation, contends Prof. Johnson. To postpone marriage, he explains, seriously reduces the likelihood of marriage. Factors do not bear out the assertion of critics that late marrying women will have their children closer together and so eventually have a larger family. Prof. Johnson, he maintains, the late marriage of superior persons cuts down their contribution to the race stream, because the fertility left to the wife are reduced.

Biologist Leads Opposition.

Roswell Hill Johnson, professor of biology and geology at the University of Pittsburgh, is the leader of the faction diametrically opposed to the views of Mr. Redfield. Prof. Johnson calls attention to the fact that inferior stocks produce many early and produce numerous offsprings, while superior stocks habitually marry late and produce few offsprings. He reasons that the early marriage of the superior individuals is likely to be found among the second method, urging the early marriage of superior men and women. Prof. Johnson's idea," says Paul Pope, editor of the Journal of Heredity, "is the basis of the American Genetic Society, published at 511 Eleventh street northwest. 'I desire exactly what he wants—to raise the general level of the race by a selective birth rate: to give more children from the genetically fit and fewer from the unfit. That is eugenics.'"

Prof. Johnson Wants to Boom Early Marriage, Provided the Mates are of Superior Breeding Quality.

Mr. Redfield, who is the recognized leader of one faction of scientists, holds to the view that the marriage of young persons should be avoided. He maintains that rapid breeding inevitably leads to the production of inferior stock, no matter what the original stock may be. Mr. Redfield believes that eminent men are bred just like the specimens of cattle. He thinks it is possible to take very inferior human stock and develop it by careful breeding into eminent men, and that the same process can be applied to the inferior stock of the nation. He says that the production of superior stock, and when properly used, inferior stock can be transformed into superior stock in about a single century. The breeding of real eminence requires an additional century.

Old Men's Sons Superior.